

VACATION DAYS END TOMORROW

Public Schools Now Ready to Open Doors for the Scholastic Year.

TEACHERS HOLD SESSION

Superintendent Davidson Conferences With Assistants Over Plans of Instruction. Many Improvements Made.

Vacation days are over. Tomorrow 4,000 youngsters of the District will start their way to the various school buildings and begin their nine months' battle with the three R's. All is in readiness for the opening of the schools.

More than 1,500 teachers, men and women who will instruct the youth of the National Capital during the scholastic year, met yesterday at the various school buildings and talked over plans.

The supervising principals of the white schools met the teachers of the white schools in their offices yesterday afternoon. Final instructions were made to the work of organization. Hundreds of the teachers put in a solid day preparing for the opening of the schools.

Busy Day Spent.

Dr. William M. Davidson, superintendent of public schools in the District, spent a busy day issuing final instructions to his corps of assistants and found time to advise hundreds of parents who crowded his office to ask him questions. "Can my little boy John, five years old, enter the first grade?" or "Can my little girl be transferred to another?" or "My child last year took a dislike to her and kept her back." Dr. Davidson was forced to patiently sit and listen to hundreds of other similar complaints.

Dr. Davidson particularly warned parents against trying to get their children in the kindergarten under the name of new. Despite the fact that this rule has been made by the school authorities governing the minimum age for admission of children, a large number of parents yesterday tried to have special cases made of their children in order to give them a good start. In every case the rule was adhered to, for experience has shown the local authorities that the child who enters under the age of five almost invariably falls back, either mentally or physically.

Early Admission Retards.

In support of his statement, Dr. Davidson called attention to the fact that the retardation percentage in the first grade is greater than in any of the other grades. For instance, the number of first-grade children in the schools last year was 4,200. In the second grade the enrollment dropped to 4,100. The drop between the second and third grades, however, was very slight, the enrollment being 4,125. The fourth grade showed only a slight loss also, the number being 4,050, or a drop of 75. Dr. Davidson pointed out that the enrollment each year was not the same, but the great number of children found in the first grade each year, due mostly to the fact that the entrance of children retarded here is greater than in the higher grades.

"We have watched the cases of children sent into kindergarten and first grade many times," said Ernest L. Thurston, assistant superintendent in charge of white schools, and another official in favor of the rule. "There is not a supervisor in the system but has watched the cases of these children. A child may enter kindergarten or first grade and make very good progress, but the fact that he eventually has to be entered in a lower grade is a shame."

Improvements Made.

He has completed all of the alterations to the various buildings, and will enter the buildings in the morning. Many improvements have been made in the buildings, which with the new buildings, gives the National Capital the most up-to-date school houses in the country.

At the opening of the schools tomorrow, considerable interest will be shown in the three new grade schools which have been established. The purpose of these schools is to give the children a better start in their education than in the old schools.

It was stated that the headquarters of the schools yesterday was not so crowded as in previous years, as it is not probable that any additional schools of this sort will be opened this year. It is expected the three new schools will be enough to accommodate the number of children who will be entering the schools this year.

The local school officials yesterday were delighted with the work of the teachers and about making preparations for the opening of the schools tomorrow. They predict a successful year and a record attendance.

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A special platoon of bicyclists of police to a unit of milk, not in before the milk is put on to heat, will prevent it curdling.

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NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

Louisiana Officers to Be Tried for Accident to Battleship.

Because of alleged responsibility for the grounding of the battleship Louisiana near Vera Cruz, Mexico, on August 6, the trial by court-martial of Capt. Harry A. Field and Lieut. Benjamin G. Barthelemy, commander and navigator, respectively, has been ordered by the Navy Department.

A letter of reprimand has been sent to Ensign Robert R. Axtell, who was officer of the deck at the time of grounding.

A board of inquiry recommended the court-martial trial for the two officers, and Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the division, Mexican waters, concurred in this recommendation. The Louisiana suffered only slight damages as the result of the grounding.

KILKENNY TO LEAVE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

Confidential Clerk to Four Bureau Heads Will Open Investment Secu- rities Office in Chicago.

A THOROUGHbred IRISHMAN

Francis J. Kilkenny, confidential clerk to the controller of the currency, and originator of the Irish home-going movement, will leave Washington on October 1 for Chicago, where he will open an office for the opening of the schools.

He has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Treasury to take effect on that date. Mr. Kilkenny has been connected with the office of the controller of the currency for fifteen years, and during that period he has acted as confidential clerk to four secretaries—Charles D. Jones, William F. Ryan, Robert L. Lawrence, and Charles D. Jones.

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TWO COUNTRIES ADD SIGNATURES

Panama and Guatemala Join in Peace Movement by Bryan.

SALVADOR ALSO SIGNED

Other Central American Countries Are Expected to Give Their Assistance.

The Ministers of Panama and Guatemala yesterday joined with Mr. Bryan in signing the universal peace treaty which Secretary Bryan invited the nations of the world to negotiate with the United States. As an identical treaty with Salvador was signed some weeks ago, there are now three governments with which the United States has these peace treaties. None has been ratified by the Senate as yet.

Mr. Bryan said yesterday that he was expecting soon to sign copies of the treaty with the Ministers of Costa Rica and Honduras. The adjustment of some details was holding up the Costa Rican signature, he said, while the one with Honduras probably will be signed upon the return of the Honduran Minister to Washington.

Bryan's Personal Influence.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Bryan has been exerting his utmost personal and official influence with the representatives of the Latin American governments in his efforts to bring about more signatures to the peace treaty drafted by him. It is stated that Mr. Bryan went so far as to urge on Latin American Ministers to persuade their home governments to give its consent to the entering into the proposed peace treaty.

So far as has been announced by Mr. Bryan, the little Central American countries named are the only governments to accept the peace treaty. No negotiations with any of the powers of Europe or Asia, or with any European countries whatsoever have yet been begun, and in diplomatic circles here the prediction is made that it is unlikely that any peace treaty will be accepted by any of the more important governments.

Acknowledgments of Mr. Bryan's invitation, expressing general sympathy with the principle involved, have been received from most of the governments to which it was extended, and it is generally believed that with the larger countries the matter will not go any further.

Question of Intervention.

Inasmuch as intervention in Mexico or any other Latin American country would be regarded as a hostile act, the United States, by the peace treaty, is bound not to send its armed forces into any of the countries with which such a treaty is in force. It is believed that it is only a matter of time when the United States will exercise such greater influence in the Central American and West Indian States, and that the peace treaty, according to this argument, will make it less easy for the United States to exercise the influence it desires.

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VIRGINIA AUTO TRIP.

Col. and Mrs. George A. Arnes Return from Extended Tour.

Col. and Mrs. George A. Arnes have returned to the city from a two weeks automobile tour through Frederick, Md.; Harper's Ferry, Va.; Berryville, Winchester, Charleston, Staunton, Lexington, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Lynchburg, Appomattox, Bricksville, Petersburg, Richmond, Williamsburg, Jamestown, Newport News, and Old Point Comfort.

At Staunton, Va., Col. and Mrs. Arnes were entertained by Col. and Mrs. R. S. Turk. Col. Turk is a friend of President Wilson. At Richmond the party were guests of Gov. Mann, who told Col. Arnes that he stands by Gov. Sulley of New York. At Williamsburg they were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Hineman. They reported excellent roads over the whole distance.

NEW G. A. R. CHAPLAIN KNOWN IN WASHINGTON

Rev. Horace M. Carr, Elected at the Chattanooga Encampment, Has Many Friends in This City.

CIVIL WAR RECORD EXCELLENT

The Rev. Horace M. Carr, D. D., who was elected chaplain-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the Chattanooga national encampment, has many friends in Washington.

The Department of Kansas twice has presented Dr. Carr as a candidate from the State for national office and members of the Kansas delegation in Congress and others in official life in the State.

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WILSON'S ACTION ENDS DOMINICAN REBELLION

Leaders of Revolt Ask Minister Sullivan to Arrange Compromise with Government.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NEW POLICY

The new and drastic policy of President Wilson for the purpose of discouraging revolution in Latin America has brought a formal suspension of hostilities in Northern Santo Domingo, where a revolution has been in progress. Reports to Minister Sullivan indicated that the President's notice to the rebels that they will, if successful, see further recognition on the receipt of the Dominican customs, of which the United States is the receiver, is having its effect.

Simultaneously with the announcement that they would suspend hostilities, the rebel leaders announced that they would have Minister Sullivan try to arrange a compromise between them and the government. Mr. Sullivan will do so, and to this end will journey about the northern part of the republic for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment of the situation. It is not expected that there will be any more fighting in the present rebellion.

State Department officials declare that the significance of the new policy cannot yet be realized. That it will have a most far-reaching effect on the situation in those Caribbean countries most subject to revolution is expected. It is anticipated that the Dominican rebels that they will withhold from them, if they are successful in turning out the present government by force, both recognition and the Dominican debt. The Dominican Government has taken away the only object for which the rebel leaders have been fighting. It is believed that when the terms of the policy served on the rebels, the latter have been completely disheartened. The rebel leaders in other neighboring countries that it will act as a deterrent upon those inclined toward revolution.

DISTRICT WATER WASTE PREVENTED BY METERS

Annual Report Shows a Saving of 2 1/2 Per Cent Due to New Installations.

There was a decrease of 2 1/2 per cent in the amount of water consumed in the District during the fiscal year ended June 30, according to the annual report of W. A. McFarland, superintendent of the District Water Department, which was submitted to the Commissioners yesterday. This saving is attributed to the installation of about 100,000 new meters during the past fiscal year. The report shows that the total amount of water consumed during the past fiscal year was 1,200,000,000 gallons, which is a decrease of 2 1/2 per cent from the 1,225,000,000 gallons consumed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912. The report also shows that the total amount of water consumed during the past fiscal year was 1,200,000,000 gallons, which is a decrease of 2 1/2 per cent from the 1,225,000,000 gallons consumed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

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